

RAWMARSH
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

THE HEALTH OF
RAWMARSH
1959



RAWMARSH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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D. J. CUSITER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.

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RAWMARSH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH for the Year 1959

Public Health Department,
Dunford House,
Doncaster Road,
Wath upon Dearne.

(Telephone No. Wath upon Dearne 2251/2)

To the Chairman and Members of the
Rawmarsh Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting the Annual Report on the health of the district. The report includes a description of the services operated by your Medical Officer of Health in his other appointments as Divisional Medical Officer and Divisional School Medical Officer.

Progress was made in slum clearance, the Chapel Street and Green Lane areas being cleared and most of the houses in Mangham and Station Row. Clearance areas covering Thomas Street, Turner Street and Midland Street were awaiting confirmation at the end of the year. Residents in these areas cannot fail to benefit from re-housing on the modern estates of Monkwood and Sandhill.

Two cases of Diphtheria were notified, both arising in the same household. Neither had been immunised ; fortunately both recovered. Immunisation is essential if this disease is to be eliminated. There had not been any previous notification for ten years and parents become apathetic. The consequences can be tragic.

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

D. J. CUSITER,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF RAWMARSH URBAN DISTRICT

Area (in acres)	2,607
Population (Census 1951)	18,789
Registrar General's Estimate of Resident Popu- lation, mid 1959	19,730
Number of Inhabited Houses (Census 1931) ...	4,523
Number of Inhabited Houses (31st December, 1959)	6,036
Rateable Value	£213,934
Nett Product of a Penny Rate	£732
Height above Sea Level	64-380 ft.
Rainfall	17.36 ins.

VITAL STATISTICS 1959

Live Births	343
Live Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population	17.4
Illegitimate Live Births Per cent of Total Live Births	3.49
Still Births	6
Still Birth Rate Per 1,000 Live and Still Births ...	17.2
Total Live and Still Births	349
Infant Deaths (Under 1 year of Age)	13
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births—Total	37.9
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births— Legitimate	35.0
Illegitimate	2.9
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births ... (Deaths under Four Weeks Per 1,000 Live Births)	32.1
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 1 Week Per 1,000 Live Births)	29.2
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Still Births and Deaths Under 1 Week Combined Per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births)	45.8
Maternal Deaths Including Abortion	1
Maternal Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live and Still Births	2.87
Death Rate, All Causes	10.2
Total Deaths All Ages	202
Natural Increase of the Population	141

Causes of Death in 1959

					Males	Females
1.	Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	...	...		3	—
2.	Tuberculosis (Other)	...	...		—	1
3.	Syphilitic Disease	...	...	...	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	—	—
6.	Meningococcal Infection	...	...		—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	—	—
8.	Measles	...	...	...	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases				—	—
10.	Cancer of the Stomach	...	...		5	3
11.	Cancer of the Lungs or Bronchus	...			4	—
12.	Cancer of the Breast	...	...		—	—
13.	Cancer of the Uterus	...	...		—	1
14.	Other Cancer or Lymphatic Cancer				9	8
15.	Leukaemia or Aleukaemia	...	...		—	—
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	—	1
17.	Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	...	...	...	22	18
18.	Coronary disease or Angina	...			15	6
19.	Hypertension with Heart disease	...			4	2
20.	Other Heart disease	...	...		11	12
21.	Other Circulatory disease	...	...		6	3
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	—	2
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	1	4
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	10	6
25.	Other diseases of the Respiratory System	...	...	...	2	2
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	...			1	—
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis or Diarrhoea	...			2	2
28.	Nephritis or Nephrosis	...	...		—	—

		Males	Females
29.	Enlarged Prostate	1	—
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth or Abortion...	—	1
31.	Congenital malformation	—	1
32.	Other defined or ill-defined diseases	13	8
33.	Motor vehicles accidents	—	—
34.	All other accidents	5	4
35.	Suicide	3	—
36.	Homicide or operations of war ...	—	—
TOTAL—All causes ...		117	85

Deaths of Infants Under One Year of Age.

No.	Cause of Death	Age	Died at
1.	Enteritis P.M.	14 days	Hospital
2.	Gastro Eneritis	2 Mths.	Hospital
3.	Haemolytic Disease of the Newborn	30 Mins.	Hospital
4.	Partial Atelectasis, Prematurity ...	9 Hrs.	Hospital
5.	Prematurity	12 Hrs.	Hospital
6.	Prematurity	20 Hrs.	Hospital
7.	Prematurity, Partial Atelectasis ...	7 Hrs.	Hospital
8.	Congenital Intestinal Atresia. Mongolism	4 Days	Hospital
9.	Pulmonary Atelectasis P.M. ...	5 Hrs.	Hospital
10.	Asphyxia due to Inhalation of Meconium and Mucus due to Oedema of the Brain due to Trauma of the Brain P.M. Inq.	40 Mins.	Home
11.	Broncho Pneumonia	4 Mths.	Hospital
12.	Prematurity, Atelectasis	12 Hrs.	Hospital
13.	Prematurity	18 Hrs.	Hospital

Of the thirteen infant deaths nine arose within 24 hours of birth and were associated with prematurity or congenital defects, both conditions which are not readily preventable with present knowledge. Three were due to infective conditions.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Hospital Services

There is difficulty and delay in obtaining hospital accommodation for aged people who, though not acutely ill, require hospital care. This difficulty is particularly severe in the case of female patients as there are not sufficient hospital beds in the area for their needs.

The Cranbrooke report on maternity services recommends that 75% of confinements in this country should take place in hospital. In Rawmarsh 51% of the confinements take place at home so, that judged by the Cranbrooke standard, hospital accommodation for maternity patients requires considerable expansion.

County Ambulance Service

The local service is based on a depot at Dunford House. The Depot Superintendent is Mr. F. Hyde (Telephone Wath-upon-Dearne 2234). There are 6 wireless equipped ambulances manned by a staff of twenty-five, all trained in first aid.

Total Patients carried	30,401
Number of journeys	4,773
Total mileage	165,402

Infectious Diseases

Ward	Meningitis	Pneumonia	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Dysentery	Diphtheria	Para-typhoid	Puer Pyr.	Total
Rosehill	—	—	32	3	0	—	—	—	35
West	—	—	25	1	1	—	—	—	27
Ryecroft	—	4	59	5	7	—	1	—	76
Central	—	—	33	3	1	2	—	1	40
East	1	—	20	6	2	—	—	—	29
South	1	2	22	2	1	—	—	—	28
Totals	2	6	191	20	12	2	1	1	235

Scarlet Fever

Scarlet Fever was prevalent, the majority of cases being mild in nature. This is an infectious disease and care must still be exercised when the contacts are food or milk handlers. Nephritis can be a troublesome complication but the great majority of cases bear little resemblance to the severe scarlet fever of the past. The incidence of this disease was higher than usual throughout the country.

Diphtheria

On the 22nd February a child was admitted to a local hospital and was diagnosed by the House Physician as a case of Diphtheria and was transferred to Lodge Moor—Swabs grew a lethal strain of mitis diphtheria. Investigation revealed that a relative was in another hospital seriously ill with a cardiac condition—Swabs revealed mitis diphtheria in this case on the 13th March 1959. Both cases fortunately recovered although one was almost six months in hospital. The parent of one child was admitted as a carrier. **None had been immunised.** Thirty contacts were investigated with negative results for diphtheria. There were no further cases. All family Doctors were notified of the developments and special immunisation sessions were held. The press and the radio and television services gave very helpful publicity.

Tuberculosis

No. on Register at 31st December, 1959.

	Males	Females	Total
Pulmonary	27	30	57
Non-Pulmonary	8	5	13
Totals ...	35	35	70

No. removed from Register during 1959.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Deaths	2	—	—	—	2
Others (cured, re-diagnosed, transfers out of area, etc.)	—	4	—	—	4
Totals ...	2	4	—	—	6

Additions to Register during 1959.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
New Notifications	3	4	—	—	7
Others (cases restored to register, transfers, etc.)	—	—	—	1	1
Totals ...	3	4	—	1	8

New Notifications—Pulmonary.

Age Groups									Males	Females
0—5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
15—25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
35—45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
45—55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
55—65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Totals ...									3	4

There were seven fresh notifications. Close contact is maintained with the local Consultant Physician by employing a Health Visitor, one session per week, at the Chest Clinic at Mexborough. Another Health Visitor acts in a similar capacity at Wath Wood Hospital. At the latter hospital 65 patients, normally resident in the County, were interviewed and in six instances personal problems were discussed and resolved to the patients satisfaction before discharge from hospital. A home circumstances report is forwarded, if required, for each new patient by the Divisional Medical Officer of the area where the patient is normally resident. Contact tracing, home visiting, mass x-ray, skin testing of school entrants and B.C.G. vaccination for school leavers, are all measures used in the district to control this chronic infectious disease. At the end of the year there were only 18 cases receiving extra nourishment in the whole division, whereas in 1956 the number was 50—this is an indication of the decline of the active stage of the disease. There are now empty beds in Wath Wood, only seven or eight years ago we had patients waiting for hospital beds.

National Assistance Act. Section 47.

This section of the act is concerned with the compulsory removal of persons, on a Magistrate's or Court Order, from their homes to suitable premises such as a hospital or County Home, provided that all conditions of the act are satisfied. No action was taken under this section in 1959.

Housing

Seventy eight houses were erected by the Local Authority and three by private enterprise.

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES—DIVISION No. 26.
Swinton, Rawmarsh & Wath-upon-Dearne Urban Districts.
Area of Division ... 7,990 acres
Estimated Population ... 46,770

Comparative Vital Statistics for the Year 1959.
Comparability Factors Rawmarsh Urban District.

Births—0.99

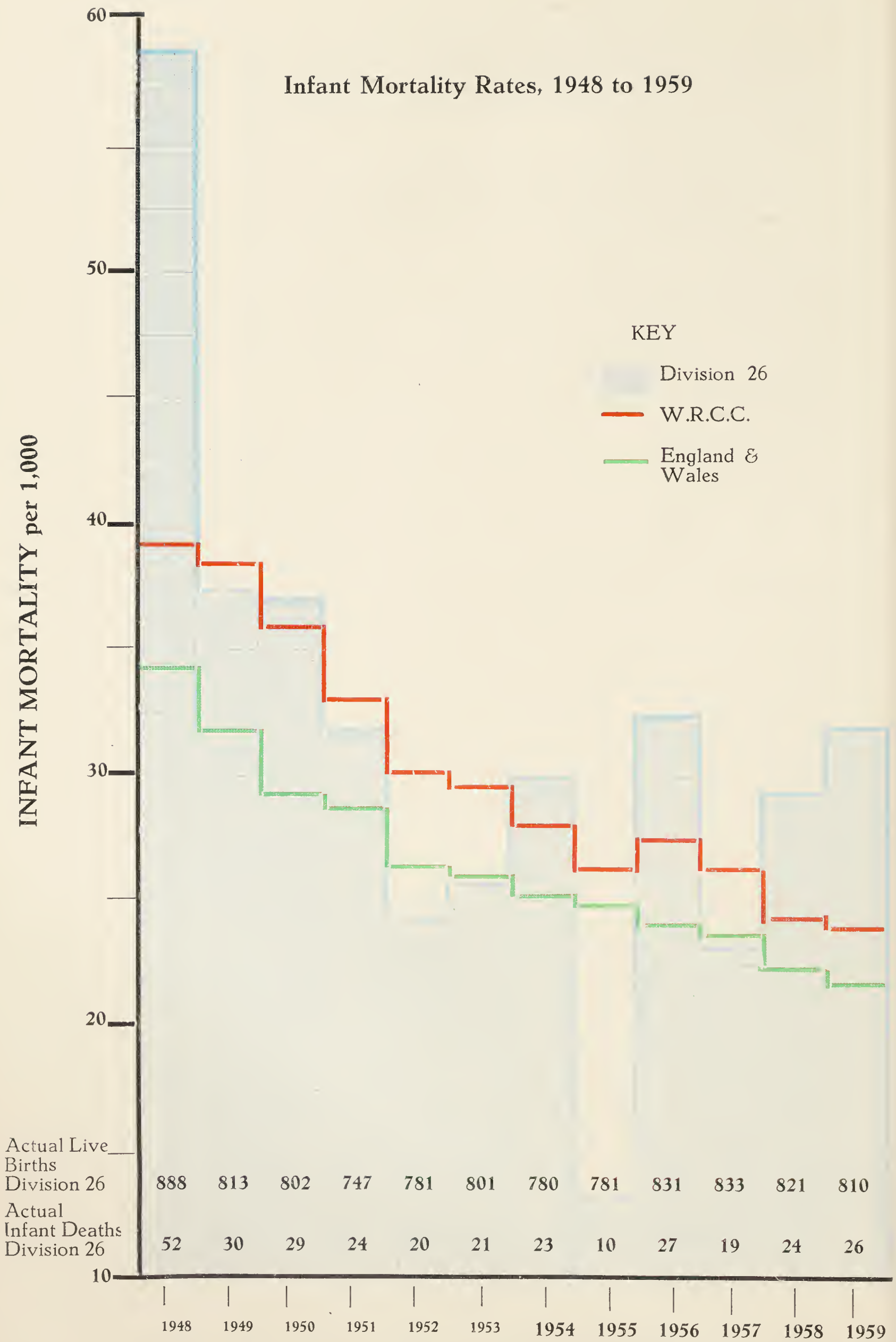
Deaths—1.27

The following table shows an interesting comparison between the Authority's vital statistics and those of the West Riding County Council Urban Authorities, the West Riding as a Whole and England and Wales as a whole.

	Rawmarsh Urban District	Div. 26	Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Administra- tive County	England and Wales
Live Births (Crude)	17.4	17.3	16.1	16.5	16.5
Live Births (Corrected)	17.2	16.8	16.2	16.7	11.6
Death Rate—All causes Crude	10.2	9.6	12.4	11.6	11.6
Death Rate—All causes Corrected	13.0	11.0	13.0	12.7	11.6
Infective and Parasitic Diseases—excluding Tuberculosis, but including Syphilis and other V.D.	Nil	0.02	0.04	0.04	*
Tuberculosis:—					
Respiratory	0.15	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.08
Other Forms	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
All Forms	0.20	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.09
Cancer	1.52	1.48	2.12	1.99	2.14
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	2.03	1.45	1.96	1.81	*
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	2.99	3.36	4.68	4.31	*
Respiratory Diseases	1.37	1.35	1.55	1.44	*
Maternal Mortality	2.87	1.22	0.41	0.36	0.38
Infantile Mortality	37.9	32.1	24.0	24.0	22.0
Neo Natal Mortality	32.1	22.2	16.4	16.2	15.8
Early Neo Natal Mortality	29.2	20.98	*	*	*
Perinatal Mortality	45.8	36.5	33.1	33.7	*
Still-Births	17.2	15.8	19.7	20.4	20.7

* Figures not available.

Infant Mortality Rates, 1948 to 1959



Infant Mortality. Division 26.

Twenty six infants died under one year of age and 810 live births were registered. The infant mortality rate for the Division was 32·1 compared with the figure for the County of 24 and that for England & Wales of 22. The high rate was the result of an excess of infant deaths in the Rawmarsh and Swinton districts. All infant deaths are investigated and prematurity was a factor of importance as a cause of the excess deaths. Developmental abnormalities and infection played a lesser part. Some mothers unfortunately seek medical advice for the first time at a very late stage in pregnancy, when blood examination reveals gross anaemia which by this time can only be treated with difficulty. This anaemia of a severe nature can endanger the life of the mother and prejudice the survival rate of the infant. Efficient ante natal care commenced early in pregnancy and continued throughout, is an important factor in lowering infant mortality.

Home Visits made by Health Visitors.

			First Visits		Total Visits	
			Effective	No Access	Effective	No Access
Expectant Mothers	...	...	99	5	158	6
Children under 1 year	...	...	881	142	3,517	270
Children between 1 & 5 yrs.			*	*	4,304	169
Other cases	...	...	*	*	4,398	168
Total			980	147	12,377	613

* Figures not available.

Total number of families or households visited by the Health Visitors—2,475.

There is an establishment of ten Health Visitors employed in the health division. All are fully qualified i.e., S.R.N., S.C.M. & Health Visitor Certificate and one holds the Diploma in Nursing as an additional qualification. They are employed on a full range of duties which include the School Health Service, Tuberculosis Health Visiting, Supervision of the Home Help Service and duties as liason health visiting at Wath Wood Chest Hospital and at the Chest Clinic at Mexborough. For the last ten years they have also been asked by me to maintain a watchful eye on the more frail older members of the community. They attend at all school clinics, ante natal clinics and immunisation sessions in schools and at the infant welfare centres, and it is due to their persistence and patience that more than 80% of our children up to school leaving age were immunised for Poliomyelitis by the end of 1959. During the outbreak of Diphtheria in Rawmarsh in the

Spring of the year they were instrumental in bringing for immunisation to the clinic, many families of young children whose parents had previously resisted all advice to have their children immunised. In this connection special visits were made to the Red Ash Hill camp. The children there were immunised in their own homes by the Medical Officer of Health, the arrangements having been made by the Health Visitors.

Owing to pressure of work it is no longer possible for the Health Visitors to visit all homes ; selective visiting is carried out and in the case of sub-standard families solid progress has been made in all but the most difficult and resistant cases. Where success has not been forthcoming with some of these families, this is not due to lack of advice and help from the Health Visitors—the causes are much more complex and deep rooted.

The Health Visitors are seriously overworked. There are nine and a half thousand children attending schools in the division. During school term the Health Visitors are practically fully employed in the School Health Service and in the clinics. Other duties have to be fitted in as time permits ; more staff is essential if all the duties are to be adequately covered.

Infant Welfare and Health Visiting Service

Centre	Doctor in Charge	No. of individual children who attended during the year	Total No. of attendances made by children in previous column during year	
			Under 1 year	Over 1 year
Wath	Dr. M. Lister	190	1,261	254
West Melton	Dr. M. Lister	139	938	142
Swinton	Dr. I. Campbell	288	3,099	597
Kilnhurst	Dr. J. Core	53	685	349
Rawmarsh	Dr. J. Core	390	1,373	404
		1,060	7,356	1,746

Our infant welfare centres have continued their traditional role of advising mothers in the care of young children. A high proportion of the mothers are very young and are anxious to have reassurance about the progress and care of their children. Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Polio-myelitis and Smallpox and Tetanus is offered at all infant welfare centres.

Health Education is promoted by means of poster displays, talks and the use of the film strip projector and occasional sound films. Welfare foods are on sale at the centres ;

office staff from Dunford House are employed part-time in this duty. This is a sound system producing a regular turnover of stocks and elimination of waste due to time expired stock and other deficiencies. The stocks are subject to audit at any time and have always been correct. We are assisted at all centres by voluntary workers and we value their services very highly.

Work commenced on the construction of a second clinic in Rawmarsh to take the place of the Parkgate clinic closed officially in June 1958. This clinic will be situated on a site at Monkwood and when this estate is fully developed the clinic will occupy a central position. I take this opportunity of thanking the Council and the Surveyor, Mr. Creighton, for their willing assistance in making this possible.

Home Nursing Service

Type of Case	No. of Cases Attended by Home Nurses.	No. of Visits made by Home Nurses.
Medical	768	24,502
Surgical	119	3,785
Infectious Disease	—	14
Tuberculosis	16	1,089
Maternal Complications	22	223
TOTALS	925	29,613

Of the 925 cases attended, 768, requiring 19,052 visits, were aged 65 or over, 33 cases were under the age of 5 years at the time of the first visit and 242 visits were made. A total of 112 patients each received more than 24 visits from the Home Nurses during the course of the year.

The staff consists of 10 full time Home Nurses and one employed on a part-time basis. They care for the sick people in their own homes and any equipment that is considered necessary for this purpose can be obtained free from the stores at Dunford House or from the County Supplies at Wakefield. No difficulty was experienced in this respect.

The demands on the service are being met in full and for the past six years the number of visits made has been in the region of 30,000 to 32,000. There has been a reduction in the number of visits made for penicillin injections, as more slow acting penicillin compounds are now being used requiring less frequent injections.

In the course of their work the Home Nurses have dealt with every emergency call on their services and have been assisted in providing comforts for their patients by grants from the Swinton and Kilnhurst Nursing Association, The Rawmarsh Aid in Sickness Fund, and from the National Society for Cancer Relief.

All the nurses employed are fully mobile, either using cars or cycles. Each has a telephone installed in her home. It is the policy of the County Council to care for the aged people within the community and the Home Nursing Service helps to make this a possibility for the aged sick. In a personal service of this nature the family Doctor, the Home Nurse, the patient and the patients relatives work in close co-operation.

Domestic Help Service.

Establishment for Domestic Helps ... 24 Full-time
Number of Domestic Helps employed at 31.12.59 68 Part-time

Cases provided with Domestic Help during the year ended 31.12.59:—

	No. of Cases.	Hours.
1. Maternity (including expectant mothers)	74	7,052
2. Tuberculosis	4	880
3. Chronic Sick: (a) aged 65 plus ...	343	53,498
(b) under 65 ...	26	3,955
4. Others	8	1,281
Totals ...	455	66,666

	1957	1958	1959
Average number of Staff (part-time)	62	62	68
Total Hours	59,968	62,377	66,666

Domestic help may be provided where there is a need in a household where some person is ill, mentally defective, or aged, or where a mother is being confined or is an expectant mother and in cases where the mother may have been admitted to hospital and there are children below compulsory school leaving age.

The service is not a free one and each applicant is assessed but in the vast majority of cases of aged and chronic sick no charge is made.

A 24 hour service can be provided covering night duty, provided this is authorised by the Divisional Medical Officer and the County Medical Officer is notified.

The Home Help must be prepared to go into any home to take over and carry on the duties of the housewife in times of sickness and emergency. She must be prepared to take over the whole work of the household and to turn her hand to anything which normally falls to the lot of a housewife, cooking, cleaning and care of the children. She should endeavour to use the assistance from relatives, neighbours, or voluntary organisations for shopping and other details which can be conveniently delegated and so conserve her own time. She may be required to devote the whole of her time between two households. She may have to undertake the marketing for several old people, to see the children dressed and off to school, or give the house a thorough cleaning or to do the family washing.

A Home Help must not undertake any midwifery or nursing duties.

MATERNITY SERVICES

Births

		Domiciliary	Institutional	Total
Wath	...	152	95	247
Swinton	...	144	76	220
Rawmarsh	...	182	161	343

Ante-Natal Clinics

Clinic	Doctor in Charge	Number of women who attended	Number of women who attended for blood exam. only	Total No. of attendances made by women
Wath	Dr. D. Chapman	90	25	462
Swinton	Dr. H. H. Smith	188	—	904
Rawmarsh	Dr. M. Scott	162	—	716
	Totals :	440	25	2082

Relaxation Classes

Clinic	Midwife	No. of Women who attended
Wath	M. Barber	105
Swinton	F. Launders	83
Rawmarsh	J. Dearden	14
	Total	202

Rawmarsh class operated from 16.7.59 to 19.11.59 only, due to shortage of Midwives.

Post-Natal Clinics (held jointly with Ante-Natal Clinics)

Clinic	Doctor in Charge	Number of women who attended	Total number of attendances made by women
Wath	Dr. D. Chapman	25	25
Swinton	Dr. H. H. Smith	46	46
Rawmarsh	Dr. M. Scott	24	24
	Totals :	95	95

Eight Midwives are employed in the division. 58% of the confinements take place at home. The Cranbrooke report recommends that 75% of confinements should be institutional ; if this recommendation is adopted the number of midwifery beds will have to be almost doubled.

The Midwives attended 482 confinements and in 38 cases a Doctor was present at the time of the delivery of the child. Fifty two mothers were discharged from hospital before the tenth day and were visited by Midwives. Ninety six mothers were discharged between the 10th—14th day. Ante natal clinics are held in each district weekly. A number of family Doctors also conduct their own ante natal clinics. There is ample opportunity for the young mothers to receive sound health education at the relaxation clinics which are a most valuable feature of the services offered. This instruction is greatly appreciated by the mothers who attend and is supplemented by film strip and sound films.

There was one maternal death in the Rawmarsh area—there had only been one previous maternal death in Rawmarsh in the past 10 years. A confidential report is completed and forwarded to the Ministry of Health in all such cases.

Premature Births

District	Born Alive			Stillborn			No. Re- moved to Hos. after Birth	No. who sur- vived 28 days		
	At home	In hosp.	Total	At home	In hosp.	Total		Born At home	Born In hosp.	Total
Wath	7	6	13	—	1	1	2	5	4	9
Swinton	2	6	8	—	—	—	1	1	5	6
Rawmarsh	16	17	33	1	2	3	2	15	12	27
Totals	25	29	54	1	3	4	5	21	21	42

A premature baby for statistical purposes is one weighing 5½ lbs. or under at birth. 54 such babies were born alive and 42 survived the first 28 days of life—a critical period for such infants. Thus, out of a total number of 26 infant deaths, 12 were due to prematurity or accompanied by this condition and 18 died within the first 28 days i.e., neo-natal deaths.

The best method of reducing the infant mortality in the division is obviously to attempt a reduction in premature births ; some of the causes of prematurity are known but not all are preventable with present knowledge.

Care of the Unmarried Mother

For the purpose of this scheme a married mother of an illegitimate child is included. Unmarried mothers require advice and help, as they may be young and they tend to avoid ante-natal care until advised. The County Council can make arrangements for their confinement outside their own districts and in approved cases they may accept responsibility for the care of the mother and child for a total period of eight weeks, excluding the lying-in period. A Church of England Social Worker assists in obtaining accommodation for these cases, irrespective of their religion.

Married :

With previous illegitimate children ...	2
Without previous illegitimate children	2

Single :

With previous illegitimate children ...	4
Without previous illegitimate children	10

Widowed :

With previous illegitimate children ...	2
Without previous illegitimate children	1

Total ...	<u>21</u>
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One infant died, one was adopted and in nineteen cases the baby remained with the Mother.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Mentally Disordered Persons—Division 26.

1.	(a)	Total number	...	...	...	...	118
	(b)	Number ascertained during 1959	...	...	...	...	10
2.	(a)	Number under Guardianship	...	...	...	...	—
	(b)	Number under Statutory Supervision	...	...	...	...	107
	(c)	Number under Voluntary Supervision	...	...	...	...	10
	(d)	Number on Licence from Institution	...	...	...	...	1
3.	(a)	Number awaiting Institution admission	...	...	...	...	3
	(b)	Number attending Training Centre	...	...	...	...	36
	(c)	Number receiving Home Training	...	...	...	...	—
	(d)	Number in Remunerative Employment	...	...	...	...	44

1959 saw the completion of the new purpose built Training Centre for mentally handicapped persons at Wath-upon-Dearne. The Centre is a one-storey building of modern design and equipped with every facility for the training of the mentally handicapped.

Children from the areas covered by Division 26, i.e., Swinton, Rawmarsh, Wath-upon-Dearne and Division 30—Conisbrough, Dearne and Mexborough are conveyed to the Centre on schooldays in hired coaches.

School meals are provided at a cost of 1/-d. per day, or without charge in needy cases. The senior girls attending the Centre are instructed in cookery, laundry, sewing, mending, darning and other domestic duties, whilst the senior boys receive tuition in woodwork, weaving, stool seating, gardening and physical training.

Following the opening of the Centre on the 3rd June, 1959, an outing for all the children was arranged in July and they were conveyed by coach to Clumber Park in Nottinghamshire. During October a Parent Teacher's Association was formed and 35 parents attended the first meeting.

An Open Day was held on the 12th November and many parents and other visitors took advantage of the opportunity to see the Centre and an exhibition of work done by the children.

Mrs. P. M. Winstanley is the Centre Supervisor and 78 children and adults attend daily.

The Mental Health Social Worker—Mrs. F. H. Redman, attends the Psychiatric Out-Patient's Clinic, held at the Beckett Hospital, Barnsley, and this liaison with these Hospital Clinics and the Consultant Psychiatrist has made it possible for a greater number of domiciliary visits to be made to patients in their own homes.

The Mental Health Social Worker maintains close co-operation with the Youth Employment Officer and this has proved an excellent arrangement. With the improvement of employment in the district it has been possible to place more handicapped children and during 1959, two trainees at the Wath-upon-Deane Training Centre were found suitable employment.

CHILDREN NEGLECTED OR ILL-TREATED IN THEIR OWN HOMES

The Divisional Medical Officer is the appointed officer for the co-ordination of this service. Reports on children come from Health Visitors, School Welfare Officers, Children's Officers, N.S.P.C.C, etc. Close contact is maintained at all times with the N.S.P.C.C. Inspector.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The immunisation rate in school children is excellent and well above the minimum safe level of 75%. If Diphtheria became prevalent it is the under fives who would be most involved. Children should be protected before they are a year old and there is a need to increase the numbers immunised in the under 5 age group.

Urban District	No. of Children Primarily Immunised In 1959			Number of Children given booster doses during 1959	No. of Children Immunised at any time up to 31.12.59.			Estimated Mid-Year Population			Percentage	
	Under 5 yrs.	5—14 yrs.	Total		Under 5 yrs.	5—14 yrs.	Total	Under 5 yrs.	5—14 yrs.	Total	Under 5 yrs.	5—14 yrs.
Wath	282	133	415	602	650	2277	2927	1178	2328	3606	55.2	97.4
Swinton	214	46	260	462	568	1808	2376	1071	1918	2989	53.0	94.3
Rawmarsh	374	234	608	439	883	2763	3646	1778	3032	4810	49.7	91.1

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

No. of Persons Vaccinated or Re-Vaccinated during 1959.

Age at 31.12.59 i.e. born in years	Under 1 1959	1—4 1955/58	5—14 1945/54	15 or over before 1945	Total
No. Vaccinated :					
Wath	62	6	—	3	71
Swinton	14	2	4	8	28
Rawmarsh	74	6	8	9	97
No. re-vaccinated :					
Wath	—	—	—	5	5
Swinton	—	1	1	9	11
Rawmarsh	—	1	—	3	4

This disease in its major form kills one in three of those who develop the complaint. The disease will tend to be imported more commonly owing to air travel. Treatment is not effective in preventing death or disfigurement. The disease is prevented only by vaccination in infancy and re-vaccination in adult life.

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION

The greatest mortality from this disease is in the first year of life. Protection should be offered after the third month of age and is not considered necessary after the fourth year.

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

Details at 31st December, 1959.

	1943/59 Age Group.	1933/42 Age Group.	Others incl. Expectant Mothers.
Total vaccinated (2 injections)	9,834	2,337	516
Total vaccinated (1 injection)	145	98	31
Total registered (Awaiting Vaccination)	129	27	23
Total Registered or Vaccinated	10,108	2,462	570

Acceptance Rate Percentage

1943/59 Age Group—80%

1933/42 Age Group—38%

			Year Vaccinated				
			1956	1957	1958	1959	Total
Children vaccinated							
Two injections	...		249	2,105	4,108	3,372	9,834
Three injections	...		—	—	2,159	5,681	7,840
Others including							
1933/42 Age Group, Ambulance Staff, Expectant Mothers etc.							
Two injections	...		—	—	201	2,652	2,853
Three injections	...		—	—	—	653	653

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

There are more than 9,000 pupils attending school in the health division area. Medical examination is arranged on school entry, on transfer to Junior Mixed School and on entry and leaving the Secondary School. These examinations are the minimum—if a scholar is not making progress according to his known ability it is the responsibility of the Head of the School and the School Medical Officer to ascertain the reason. This may be simple—poor vision, deafness, or much more difficult or complex, general emotional disturbance due to factors quite possibly outside the school itself. Such cases require careful investigation. The Family Doctor is consulted and the services of the Consultant Paediatrician are readily available with the full backing of the Sheffield Children's Hospital and other specialist departments if such assistance is required.

The Child Health Specialist, Dr. C. C. Harvey, is also Advisor to the County Council and conducts clinics at Barber's Avenue, Rawmarsh and at all the hospitals in the area. Written reports are referred to both the Family Doctor and the School Medical Officer, and naturally no pupil is referred for Consultant opinion without the knowledge and consent of the Family Doctor.

An interesting advance now firmly established is a Progress Clinic held by the Consultant at Barber's Avenue, Rawmarsh. To this clinic pre school children and school children may be referred for observation on progress and development; this is a vitally important matter as in some instances special forms of education may be essential for some of the children and this may be necessary at a very early age, 2 years in the case of blind or totally deaf children.

Dr. M. R. Menzies is responsible for the ascertainment of pupils in need of special educational treatment, which is a most exacting duty, in addition to the routine inspections of school children and the regular supervision of pupils under observation for health reasons at the school clinics held at regular intervals throughout the school year in Rawmarsh, Wath and Swinton. We have had valuable assistance from Dr. T. A. Appleby and Drs. P. M. and P. L. Baker.

School Clinics.

Ophthalmic Clinics	...	...	Wath and Rawmarsh
Child Guidance Clinic	...	...	Rawmarsh
Paediatric Clinic	...	...	Rawmarsh
Orthopaedic Clinic	...	...	Rawmarsh
E.N.T. Clinic	...	...	Montagu Hospital
Speech Therapy Clinic	...	...	Swinton
Progress Clinic	...	...	Rawmarsh
School Observation Clinics	...	...	Wath, West Melton, Rawmarsh, Swinton, Kilnhurst.

Inspections of School Children 1959.

Entrants	...	...	...	...	...	730
1st Year Junior	...	...	...	...	...	712
1st Year Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	905
Last Year Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	834
						3,181
No. of Special Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	1,639
No. of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	47
						1,686
Grand Total of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	4,867

Cleanliness of School Children and Head Infestation.

	Total Children Infested.	School Population.	Percentage Infested.
Rawmarsh and Parkgate	198	3,183	6.2
Swinton and Kilnhurst	52	2,096	2.5
Wath and West Melton	55	3,304	1.7

Comparative Figures:—

	1959	1958	1957
Total No. Infested	305	300	355
Total Children	8,583	8,593	8,231
Total Percentage	3.5	3.5	4.3

Detailed Breakdown Figures

	Number infested	GIRLS Popu- lation	Percent- age	Number infested	BOYS Popu- lation	Percent- age
Rawmarsh	153	1,500	10.2	45	1,683	2.7
Swinton	47	1,053	4.5	5	1,043	0.5
Wath	43	1,602	2.7	12	1,702	0.7
Division	243	4,155	5.8	62	4,428	1.4

Care of Handicapped Children.

Day School for E.S.N. Pupils—Milton School ...	...	54
Residential School for the Deaf or Partially Deaf Pupils		6
Residential School for Deaf E.S.N. Pupils ...	...	—
Residential School for Partially-sighted Pupils	...	1
Residential School for Blind Pupils ...	...	2
Residential School for Delicate Pupils ...	...	5
Residential School for Spastic Pupils ...	...	2
Residential School for Physically Handicapped Pupils		1
Residential School for Epileptic Pupils ...	...	1
		<hr/> 72 <hr/>

Tuberculin Jelly Testing of School Entrants.

All school entrants whose parents have given written consent have been tested. The results are as follows:—

No. Tested		No. Positive		No. Negative	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
296	270	4	4	292	266

All positives have been notified to their respective family doctors and have been referred to the Chest Physician at the local Chest Clinic.

None of the cases was found to be suffering from active Tuberculosis.

B.C.G. Vaccination of 13 Year Old School Children.

No. of children offered tuberculin testing and vaccination, if necessary, whether the offer was made during the year or previously	...	...	...	...	994
No. of acceptances ...	...	...	...	...	601
Percentage of acceptances	...	...	...	...	60·5
Pre-vaccination Tuberculin Test :					
No. of children tested	...	...	...	...	580

Result of Test :

Positive	...	...	...	...	...	...	112
Negative	...	...	...	...	...	...	468
Not ascertained	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Total							580

Percentage positive	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.3
No. vaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	...	460

Tuberculin Test 12 months after Vaccination

(a) No. vaccinated in 1958	...	...	...	...	...	339
(b) No. Tuberculin tested after 12 months	...	...	...	...	...	319
(c) Result of Test :—						
(i) Positive	...	...	...	...	...	339
(ii) Negative	...	...	...	...	...	25
(iii) Not ascertained	...	...	...	...	...	11

(Total 319)

The tracing of contacts of notified cases of Tuberculosis is one of the duties of the Health Visitor and as a general rule covers only the home contacts unless there is some indication for a wider survey. For some years now it has been the custom to perform a Tuberculin Jelly Test on all school entrants with parental consent. Two hundred and ninety six male infants and two hundred and seventy female infants were so examined—4 female and 4 male were positive.

The positive cases were referred to the Chest Physician for investigation. It was known that a year previously a sister of one of the positive children had been Tuberculin negative, she was on re-testing discovered to be now positive ; both children were examined by the Consultant Physician and although both strongly positive to the Mantoux test they had no clinical or radiological evidence of disease. One of the parents, after examination, was discovered to have undiagnosed tuberculosis in both lungs, a chronic cough and sputum. The parent was admitted for treatment.

Routine Tuberculin Jelly testing is carried out at all school clinics where there would appear to be any clinical indication for this.

RAWMARSH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR for the Year 1959

To the Chairman and Members of the
Rawmarsh Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my first Annual Report on the work undertaken by the Department in 1959.

The year has generally been one of progress and a real start was made on the slum clearance programme with the rehousing of all the occupants of the Chapel Street/Green Lane Clearance Area. There is still much slum clearance work to be done and the attainment of a healthy environment for all people in substandard property is a worthy goal.

The atmospheric pollution in the Parkgate district is still a cause for concern but the matter is being closely pursued with the industries in the area and every effort is being made to achieve an improvement.

The cleansing of the district has gone on very satisfactorily and a weekly collection of refuse was at last established and maintained throughout the year.

The vacancy for an Additional Public Health Inspector was open for four months and consequently some routine visits suffered. However, the Council appointed Mr. Taylor to the post in June and he has since carried out his duties admirably.

My clerk, Mrs. Cutts, has again worked devotedly and well and the Public Health foreman and workmen have by their efforts ensured the efficiency of the Department.

I should like to thank the Chairman, Vice Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their interest and support and also to thank the Medical Officer of Health and Clerk of the Council for their assistance in what has been a satisfying year.

I am,

Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. WADSWORTH.

General

Number of Housing Act Inspections	561
Inspections re alleged nuisances	1671
Number of nuisances in hand at the end of 1958	51
Number of nuisances found in 1959	614
Number of nuisances abated	588
Number of nuisances outstanding at end of 1959	77

Details of Notices Served

	No. Served	No. Complied With
Informal Notices	607	581
Statutory Notices	7	5

Complaints

The total number of complaints received during the year was 662. This is a considerable decrease on last years figure but as the bulk of complaints concern housing defects the remarkably good weather was no doubt responsible for the reduction.

The complaints received were again extremely varied and it is interesting to note that more complaints of noise are being made. It is obvious that the public are becoming increasingly concerned about all types of noise and the blasting of motor horns on ice-cream vehicles is a particular nuisance. No doubt the new and imminent legislation on noise abatement will be very welcome.

Works Executed

The following repairs or sanitary improvements were effected as the result of action by the Department:—

Roofs repaired and made watertight	28
Rainwater spouting repaired and made watertight	38
Chimney stacks repaired or rebuilt	5
House walls rebuilt, repaired pointed	11
Windows replaced repaired or re-corded	23
Doors replaced or made weatherproof	13
Ceilings repaired or reconstructed	24
Walls replastered and/or water-proofed	38
Floors repaired or re-formed/skirting boards repaired	13
Sub-floor ventilation improved	4
Kitchen ranges repaired or replaced	23
Fireplaces repaired or replaced	7
Flues repaired or obstructions cleared	6
Set-pot boilers repaired	2
Steps re-formed and made secure	2

Yard paving repaired or re-formed	...	...	...	5
Coal stores repaired or rebuilt	...	...	...	2
Yard walls repaired/rebuilt	...	...	...	1
Water pipes repaired	...	...	...	81
Water taps replaced/repared	...	...	...	3
Sufficient water supply restored	...	...	...	18
Insanitary sinks replaced	...	...	...	3
Sink waste pipes repaired/replaced	...	...	...	5
Gully dish replaced	...	...	...	2
Choked drains and gullies cleansed and repaired	...	...	...	200
Cellar coal-shutes repaired/gratings renewed	...	...	...	4
Drains re-laid and made watertight	...	...	...	1
Inspection chambers repaired	...	...	...	1
Inspection chamber covers renewed	...	...	...	4
W.C. structures repaired/rebuilt or cleansed	...	...	...	12
W.C. pedestals replaced	...	...	...	14
W.C. connections and fittings repaired	...	...	...	52
Dustbins provided or replaced	...	...	...	55
Offensive accumulations/deposits removed	...	...	...	1
Houses cleansed or disinfested	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous nuisances abated	...	...	...	4
Flooding in cellars abated	...	...	...	4
Defects in cold water systems repaired	...	...	...	1

Housing Statistics

Number of dwelling houses in the district (revised figure)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6036
Number of back-to-back houses included in above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year								
(1)(a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	760
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2232
2. Number of dwelling houses needing further action :—								
(a) Number considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98
(b) Number (excluding those in sub-head (2)(a) above), found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	662
3. Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local Authority or their officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	581

4. Action under Statutory Powers during the year

A. Proceedings under the Housing Act 1936 and 1957.

- | | | |
|--|--------|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring repairs | ... .. | 0 |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :— | | |
| (a) By Owners | ... .. | 0 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners | ... .. | 0 |

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

- | | | |
|--|--------|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | ... .. | 7 |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :— | | |
| (a) By Owners | ... .. | 5 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners | ... .. | 0 |

C. Proceedings under Housing Act 1957 (Demolition Orders).

- | | | |
|---|--------|------|
| (1) Number of representations etc. made in respect of dwelling houses unfit for habitation | ... .. | 98 |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | ... | 14 |
| (3) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | ... .. | 0 |
| (4) Any action under Sections 10 and 11 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953, If so, what ? | ... .. | None |

D. Proceedings under the Housing Acts, 1936 and 1957 (Closing Orders).

- | | | |
|---|--------|---|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing orders were made | ... .. | 0 |
| (2) Number of Separate tenements or underground rooms the Closing Orders in respect of rooms having been rendered fit | | 0 |

E. Proceedings under the Housing Act 1957

(1) Number of Clearance Areas represented during the years	2
(2) Number of houses included in these areas	57
(3) Number of persons to be displaced ...	192
(4) Action taken during the year in respect of Clearance Areas:—	
(a) By Clearance Orders, number made	0
(b) By Compulsory Purchase Orders, number made	0
(5) Number of houses in Clearance Areas demolished during the year	44
(6) Number of persons re-housed from houses in Clearance Areas during the year ...	114

5. Overcrowding

(a)(1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	20
(2) Number of families dwelling therein ...	23
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein ...	182
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	10
(c)(1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	2
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	16

6. New Houses

Number of new houses provided during the year:—

By the Local Authority	78
By Private Enterprise	3

Housing. Slum Clearance

During the year 78 houses and flats were completed at Monkwood and all the occupants of the Chapel Street and Green Lane Clearance Area were rehoused. In addition most of the houses in Mangham Row were closed and a good start was made on the closure of the Station Row houses.

With this very welcome progress in slum clearance, inspections were made of many houses in the second phase of the Council's Slum Clearance programme and two Clearance Areas embracing Thomas Street, Turner Street and Midland Street were awaiting Ministry confirmation at the year end.

There is still much worth while slum clearance work to be done. I am sure the Council will not rest content until every substandard house has been cleared from the district and all the population is housed in healthy and hygienic conditions.

Overcrowding

Three cases of overcrowding were relieved during the year when the families were rehoused in Council houses.

The number of overcrowded families within the district has now risen to twenty, an increase of eight on last years figures.

This increase is inevitable whilst all house building is for Slum Clearance and none for general need. Undoubtedly the Government could help there by at least allowing some Housing Subsidy for houses built other than for Slum Clearance.

There are more cases of near overcrowding too—families that need more bedrooms yet are not overcrowded according to the standard of the Housing Act 1957. This standard is hopelessly outdated when both living-rooms and bedrooms must be taken into consideration when working out the permitted number. On this basis a four roomed house of average size can have a permitted number of 7½, even though there may be only two bedrooms in the house. The time for revising permitted numbers for dwellinghouses is long overdue.

Improvement Grants

The number of applications for Improvement Grants was again small. Only 12 houses were actually improved. Four of these were tenanted houses and the remainder were owner/occupied.

The legislation regarding improvement schemes was modified during the year with the introduction of the House Purchase & Housing Act. In addition to the old type of Discretionary Grant whereby improved houses must have thirty years life the Standard Grant was introduced. To qualify for a Standard Grant a house need only have a life of fifteen years and the procedure is simplified by stating five improvements that can be made and the maximum grant the Local Authority can make for each improvement.

Improvement					Maximum Grant
					£
1.	A bath or a shower in a bathroom	...	...		25
2.	A wash hand basin	...	...	...	5
3.	A hot water supply	...	...	...	75
4.	A water closet in or contiguous to the dwelling				40
5.	Satisfactory facilities for storing food	...	...		10
					<hr/>
					£155
					<hr/>

Therefore for all five improvements a Standard Grant of £155 can be paid or half the cost of the work whichever is the less.

The new Standard Grant will certainly make claims and administration straightforward and I sincerely hope that it will mean more landlords and owner/occupiers taking advantage of it to improve their property.

Moveable and Temporary Dwellings

There were two licences to use caravans granted during the year. Both these licences were for a limited period as there are no sites within the district offering the drainage and water supply that are so vital for a permanent caravan site.

Trouble was experienced in clearing two unlicensed sites in Greasborough Hill and Green Lane of gypsies and travelling salesmen respectively. However, after the landlords attention was drawn to the contravention of the Public Health Act 1936 and the possibility of legal proceedings, effective clearance of the sites was made.

It is pleasing to report that all the temporary hutments at the Red Ash Hill Estate were closed during the year and the families rehoused in Council houses.

Rent Act 1957

There has been much less work done under the Rent Act this year than in the previous two years. This probably means that all the landlords who intended to increase their rents did so soon after the introduction of the Act and are not likely to do so now.

The Rent Act is rather complicated too and tenants find it much simpler and quicker to get repairs done by asking the Public Health Inspector to take action under the Public Health Act, 1936.

During the year 21 Applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received. Following notices to the landlords 18 undertakings to carry out repairs were received and it was necessary to issue three Certificates of Disrepair.

Water Supply

The water supply to the Urban District though obtained via Rotherham Corporation is actually an upland surface water from the North Derbyshire area.

Seven samples of the water taken at intervals throughout the year have all proved to be bacteriologically satisfactory and free from contamination.

Complaints of insufficient water supply have been received from several parts of the district. The trouble has usually proved to be that the mains water being a soft peaty type of water has silted up the small bore of the service pipes. Pressure blowing of the service pipe and the fitting of a larger ferrule between the main and the service pipe is the answer to the problem.

Four houses within the district have no piped water supply but these houses are all scheduled for slum clearance.

Public Swimming Baths

The water from the Public Baths was submitted for laboratory examination on three occasions during the year. Each sample proved to be bacteriologically satisfactory and to have a satisfactory chlorine content.

The new filter and chlorination at the baths have proved to be satisfactory and hygienic bathing facilities are assured.

The paddling pool in Rosehill Park is also chlorinated regularly to ensure that this too is safe for all who use it.

Sanitary Accommodation

Number of water-closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	7309
Number of additional W.C.'s provided at existing property in 1959	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Number of W.C.'s provided at new houses and other premises in 1959	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
Number of W.C.'s demolished in 1959	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
Number of pail closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Number of privy middens	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Number of privies converted to W.C.'s in 1959	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Percentage of W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	...	...	99.71

Four more privy middens were abolished during the year and converted into four water-closets.

The gradual reduction in the number of privy middens is very pleasing and the advent of a drainage scheme at Chapel Walk, Upper Haugh will mean that very few middens are left apart from those in imminent clearance schemes.

Verminous Houses

There were three complaints of bed bugs during the year and disinfection with liquid insecticide was carried out in each case.

Any infestation of bed bugs can be completely cleared if only the occupiers of infested premises will appeal to this Department for help.

Rodent Control

During the year 92 complaints of rodent infestation have been received and dealt with as follows:—

	Rats	Mice	Total
Dwellinghouses	40	27	67
Business Premises	6	13	19
Local Authority Premises	3	3	6
Total ...	49	43	92

The most usual treatment carried out is by the use of Warfarin bait. The bait has usually an oatmeal base and is extremely palatable to both rats and mice. The poison embodied acts as an anti-coagulant on the rodents but has the advantage of being relatively harmless to human beings and other animals.

Regular baiting of the sewer manholes has been carried out to eliminate any infestation of the sewers.

The tipping site at Warren Vale has again been kept clear of rats or mice and the permanent Warfarin baiting points at the Sewage works have ensured that the works too have been virtually free from rodents.

Infectious Diseases

Investigations have been made into 17 cases of Scarlet Fever, 9 cases of dysentery and 3 suspected cases of food poisoning. Full reports on each case, were submitted to the Medical Officer of Health.

Where a case of infectious disease occurs, methods of disinfection and isolation are discussed with the householder and where necessary disinfectant is issued free. Library books from infected houses are fumigated before return to circulation.

Atmospheric Pollution

The pollution of the atmosphere in the Parkgate district still gives cause for concern. Whilst the actual figures for

deposited matter are slightly less than last years an average of 93.04 tons per month shown on the deposit gauge at Granby House gives no cause for satisfaction.

The Deposit Gauge at Granby House is sited very close to two blast furnaces and in the path of the prevailing wind and therefore might be said to show the pollution occurring in a limited area only. This may be true but it must be remembered that there are many dwellinghouses within that area and the deposit that accumulates in the yards of those houses has to be seen to be believed.

Unfortunately there is no certain means by which emissions from blast furnaces can be cured. The process, which is a vital one to the steel industry, must go on. The Company concerned are just as aware of the problem as we are and close co-operation with them has resulted in an experimental stage being reached when adaptations are to be carried out to the top of the furnaces in an effort to contain any emissions within the precincts of the works.

The sulphur-dioxide content in the air shows a slight increase on last years figures. It is surprising to see that the sulphur recorded in the atmosphere in Broad Street is greater than that at Granby House. It way be that the nearby chemical works in the district of a neighbouring Authority are responsible for this and investigations are proceeding.

The time for the establishment of a Smoke Control Area within the district has not yet been considered opportune. Two factors affecting this are the heavy industrial pollution in Parkgate and the conecessionary coal problem. I believe that industry can reduce emissions of smoke and grit. I believe the concessionary coal problem can be solved by the offer of a roughly equivalent amount of solid smokeless fuel. Solution of these problems will I am sure mean that all sections of the community are willing to play their part in the establishment of smokeless zones.

	Rawmarsh Rosehill Park	Rawmarsh Barbers Crescent	Parkgate Aldwarke Road	Parkgate Broad Street
Deposit Gauge, tons per square mile per month...	13.27	20.20	93.04	31.46
SO3 mg/100 sq. cms. per day	2.22	1.81	2.48	3.49
Parkgate—Council Offices				
Smoke Filter, mg/100 Cubit Metres per day			30.17	

Factories

1. Inspections under the Factories Act, 1937, for purposes of provisions as to Health :

	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	Written Notices
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	3	11	0
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	43	44	3
(3) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	0	0	0
	46	55	3

2. Cases in which defects were found :

	No. of Cases	Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ...	0	0	0
Overcrowding (S.2)	0	0	0
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	0	0	0
Inadequate ventilation	0	0	0
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	0	0	0
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)			
(a) Insufficient	0	0	0
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3	0
(c) Not separate for sexes...	0	0	0
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	0	0	0
	3	3	0

The Factories within the district are mainly concerned with the employment of male labour. The Pasteurisation and

bottling plant at the local dairy and two mineral water factories provide the principal source of female labour.

I do feel that if any new light industry was established within the Rawmarsh Urban District it would be ensured of sufficient and competent female labour always being available. With slum clearance progress in the Parkgate district too I am sure that sites offering adequate road and rail facilities are ripe for development of new light industry.

Meat Inspection

Regular slaughtering has continued on a small scale at the two private slaughterhouses within the district. There has always been 100% meat inspection at the slaughterhouses and both owners have been fully co-operative.

A total of 188 visits were made to carry out the necessary inspections and all unsound meat was destroyed by incineration.

Details of meat inspection :

	Cattle excluding Cows			Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
No. killed	25	6	1	241	2165	0		
No inspected	25	6	1	241	2165	0		
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci :								
Whole carcasses condemned ...	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	3	1	0	50	208	0		
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	12	16·7	0	20·7	9·6	0		
Tuberculosis only :								
Whole carcasses condemned ...	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1	2	0	0	118	0		
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	4	33·3	0	0	5·4	0		
Cysticercosis	0	0	0	0	0	0		

Other Food Inspection

Inspections of all types of food have been made at food premises. Food traders know that the Public Health Department is always ready and willing to give advice on any doubtful food.

The following food stuffs have been found to be unfit and destroyed after certificates had been given to the dealers for them :—

	lbs.	ozs.
182 tins of various foodstuffs	141	13
Cheese	19	8½
Corned beef and corned mutton	45	5
Luncheon meat	29	14
Tongue	3	0
Bacon	6	0
Tinned Ham	94	9
Boned Beef	40	0
Biscuits		4
	380	5½
3 cwt. 1 qr. 16 lbs. 5½ ozs.		

Milk

At the end of the year there were 63 registered milk distributors within the district most of whom are shopkeepers retailing sterilised milk.

The following licences for retail of designated milks were issued :

	Dealers	Supplementary
Pasterised milk	6	5
Sterilised milk	54	4
Tuberculin Tested milk	3	4

All types of milk sold within the district are sampled regularly and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination. The following are details of the samples taken :—

	No. of Samples	No. Satisfactory
Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled) milk	4	4
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) milk	7	7
Pasteurised milk	13	13
Sterilised milk	9	9

The County Health Department took the following samples of locally processed milk :—

	No. of Samples	No. Satisfactory
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) milk	8	8
Pasteurised milk	18	18
Sterilised milk	25	25

Ice Cream and Ice Lollies

There are 78 premises registered within the district for the sale of ice-cream. In addition there are 9 mobile traders registered under the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act 1951 to retail ice-cream within the district. All the registered premises sell pre-packed ice-cream but many of the mobile traders sell the loose product.

Samples of ice-cream are taken regularly and particular attention is paid to the vendors of loose ice-cream. The results of samples taken are shown as follows:—

No. of Samples	Provisional Grade	Remarks
29	1	Satisfactory
9	2	Fair
6	3	Poor
0	4	Unsatisfactory
<hr/>		
Total ...	44	
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The sampling results are not completely satisfactory and it is unfortunate that the standards of purity for ice-cream are still provisional and not legal.

In addition to the ice-cream samples 12 Water ice lollies and 27 milk type lollies were taken for laboratory examination:—

	No. of Samples	No. Unsatisfactory
Water ice lollies	12	0
Milk type lollies	27	2

The water ice lollies invariably proved to be satisfactory due to their acid nature, the milk type lollies are much more prone to contamination resulting in unsatisfactory sampling results.

Food Hygiene

The implementation of the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 has resulted in improved conditions in all the food shops. Adequate facilities for the washing of food and equipment and separate facilities for hand washing are now provided at all food premises.

The Regulations have meant regular and detailed inspections of all types of food businesses and the following is a list of works carried out to bring the premises up to the requisite standard :—

- 85 Wash-hand basins installed.
- 45 Hot water supplies provided.
- 13 Sinks fixed.
- 30 Refrigerators installed.
- 80 Water-closets had lighting improved.

Now that premises are up to standard the onus for good hygiene rests upon the occupiers of these premises. Generally speaking the hygiene in our food premises is good. I feel that the public have now come to expect a better standard of hygiene and will trade at those premises where it is shown. Good hygiene today is certainly good for business.

Complaints in food premises usually arise from contravention of the three basic rules of food hygiene.

1. Cleanliness of hands and nails.
2. Eradication of flies.
3. Protection of food from dust and dirt.

Adherence of these rules would reduce the risk of food poisoning to an absolute minimum.

Classified number of food premises :—

	No.
Bakers and Confectioners	10
Butchers	26
Fried Fish and Chip Premises	19
Grocers and General Dealers	97
Greengrocers	14
Fishmongers	2
Tripe Dealers	2
Pharmacists	5
Dairies	2
Aerated water Manufacturers	2
Canteens, Cafes and Catering Premises	12
Public Houses and Clubs	25
Total	216

There are 48 persons registered as hawkers of food under the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act 1951. These persons have premises outside the Urban District and registration permits them to hawk food within the Rawmarsh Urban District. In accordance with the Food Hygiene Regulations, all vehicles from which open food is sold must have a supply of hot water plus soap, towel and nailbrush and no food vehicle is registered unless it is so equipped.

Registered hawkers of food:—

Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Ice-cream Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Bakers	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Tripe Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Egg & Poultry Dealer	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fishmonger	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Meat Pie Salesman	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Shellfish Dealer	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Special registration has to be made under Section 16 of the Food & Drugs Act 1955 for premises used for the manufacture of sausages or of potted, pressed, pickled or preserved foods. There are 18 premises so registered:—

Butchers premises	...	...	...	...	...	12
Meat products factory	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	3
Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	2

Market

The Green Lane Market site has increased in popularity and there are now 15 stalls devoted to food sales—principally greengrocery.

Inspections are made of the stalls each time the market is open to see that the Food Hygiene Regulations are being complied with. Washing facilities with hot and cold water and adequate sanitary accommodation are made available by the Council for the sole use of the traders.

Offensive Trades

There is still one offensive trade carried on within the district that being the trade of tripe boiling.

Despite the premises being adjacent to dwelling houses there has again been no complaint of any nuisance from the premises. The owner of the business is very willing to co-operate with the Department and this has resulted in the

quiet working of a trade that could otherwise create a serious nuisance in a residential area.

Hairdressers Premises

The hygiene in hairdressing establishments is regulated by local byelaws and all hairdressing salons must be registered with the Local Authority.

There are 16 registered premises within the Urban District and all are inspected to see that a satisfactory standard of cleanliness is maintained.

Mortuary

During the year 18 bodies were placed in the Councils mortuary and post mortem examinations were carried out in 17 cases.

Petroleum Licensing

During 1959 there were 24 licences issued for the storage of petroleum spirit or mixtures.

The licences are renewed annually and in addition to normal routine inspections the West Riding County Council Fire Service carry out an annual inspection and supervise the testing of any new installations.

Public Conveniences

There are now three blocks of public conveniences within the district and two urinals.

Two part-time cleaners are employed in the daily cleansing of the conveniences.

The new conveniences at the entrance to Rosehill Park were opened in July and their opening heralded an outburst of hooliganism in both male and female sections. Toilet rolls soon disappeared and the toilet roll holders quickly followed. Flush chains were stolen and coin operated locks jammed with a weird variety of instruments. A consistently regular breaking of windows has ensued from the opening day.

It is easy to imagine that all damage at the conveniences is caused by the younger male generation but incredible to know that toilet rolls and holders disappear just as quickly from the female conveniences as they do from the male section.

Public Cleansing

The administration of the following services has continued to be the responsibility of the Public Health Department:— Collection and disposal of house and trade refuse, cleansing of street gullies, emptying of cesspools, the flushing of services and the baling and sorting of salvage.

The vehicles used for refuse collection are one Shelvoke & Drewry 16/18 cubic yard fore and aft tipper, two Karrier CK3 10 cubic yard side loaders and one Karrier Bantam 7 cubic yard side loader. In addition a Karrier 10 cubic yard vehicle is kept as a spare vehicle and is extremely useful in case of breakdowns and essential repair. There is also a Shelvoke & Drewry gully emptying machine in regular use and an Austin 5 cwt. van is available for general duties.

The district is divided into three refuse collection rounds and there is a fourth round comprised mainly of the collection of refuse from shops and business premises. I am pleased to report that the frequency of collection was brought up to and maintained at 7 days.

The labour position has been good and there has been no difficulty in filling the few vacancies that have occurred during the year.

The employment of a full time vehicle mechanic has ensured that all vehicles have had regular attention. Facilities for most types of repair are now available in the Council's garage and it does mean that the time the vehicles are off the road is kept to a minimum.

The disposal of refuse has continued very satisfactorily at the Warren Vale tipping site. A Bristol 25 Angle-dozer used by the tip man for controlling the refuse and there is no doubt that if only more covering material were available the refuse would be ideally disposed of. The tip has been kept completely free from rodents and there has been no insect infestation.

Detailed cost of refuse collection and disposal.

No. of motor loads of refuse	...	...	...	...	...	4,077
Total estimated weight (tons)	...	...	...	...	...	8,284
No. of premises from which collections are made						6,373
Nett cost of refuse collection and disposal—Approx						£14,806
Cost per ton	...	...	...	...	...	35s. 8d.
Cost per premises	...	...	...	...	...	46s. 6d.

The amount of income from salvage sales has been increased and is actually the highest figure since 1952. The increase is mainly due to the improved separation of paper from other refuse.

A new salvage store was built during the year at the High Street Depot and the old store at Netherfield Lane was closed. The new salvage depot is more convenient for the vehicles to deposit salvagable materials and means less mileage for the vehicles.

Salvage Collected	T.	C.	Q.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Mixed waste paper & fibre board	93	0	2	0	800	15	9
Textiles	1	10	0	7	15	9	3
Metal Scrap	5	11	3	4	48	7	2
	100	2	1	11	£864	12	2

It is interesting to note that the amount of salvage sold was more than one tenth of the estimated weight of refuse collected. I do feel that this can be improved upon, but it is encouraging for a small authority.

Informal reminder notices to property owners have resulted in the provision of new dustbins where necessary and no formal notices have been necessary. The standard dustbin used by the Council is a 2½ cubic foot capacity bin and this seems of adequate size with a weekly refuse collection. A stock of B.S.S. dustbins is kept by the Department and bins are sold to private owners on request.

The gully emptying machine has continued its periodic duties of the cleansing of street gullies. The machine has again proved itself useful in emptying flooded cellars and has also emptied cesspools and carried out sewer flushing where necessary.

The employees in the Department have worked well and have helped to make my first year in charge of the cleansing service a smooth and satisfactory one.

A. Taylor & Sons Ltd., Wombwell, Yorks.
